

You May Pick Up  
a good bargain by  
reading The Tee-  
Dee Want Ads.

# The Times



# Dispatch

Tee-Dee Want Ads  
pay others and will  
pay you if you use  
them.

SPATCH FOUNDED 1850.  
TIMES FOUNDED 1866.

WHOLE NUMBER 16,705.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CITY'S RRED UP ABOUT HOT LS

Add tions and improve-  
ments to the Hos-  
tel's Likely.

## A MOVEMENT TO REBUILD JEFFERSON

Citizens Exceedingly Desirous  
of Seeing This Splendid Struc-  
ture Restored—Present Hotel  
Accommodations of the  
City—Growth in Past  
Few Years Great.

Hotels and rumors of hotels are in the  
air. If all the projected and contemplated  
buildings and enlargements are completed,  
as it is announced they will be in three  
years, Richmond will be better equipped  
on the north side of the present struc-  
ture, with the possible exception of  
New Orleans, and all of them will be  
hotels of the most modern type and sub-  
stantial construction.

The owners of the new and elegant  
Richmond Hotel announced some time  
ago that early in the new year plans  
would be prepared and preparations made  
for the construction of the projected wing  
on the north side of the present struc-  
ture, and the enlargement of the exist-  
ing hotel by the addition of three mor-  
tories. This would give the Richmond  
about 400 guest rooms, a magnificent hall,  
and all the appointments and accessories  
of a great modern city hotel of the first  
class. The proposed addition would cost  
\$250,000 to \$400,000.

A few days ago Colonel John Murphy,  
proprietor of Murphy's Hotel, announced  
that he had just had prepared plans for  
a twelve story hotel and apartment house  
structure on the northwest corner of  
Grace and Eighth Streets, and that the  
building would be constructed as soon as  
practicable, at a cost of approximately  
\$400,000. This latest proposed addition will  
be immediately in rear of his handsome  
hotel annex at Broad and Eighth, which  
is connected by bridge with the old and  
widely known hotel across the street at  
the southeast corner of Broad and Eighth.  
Now comes the report that Mr. R. E.  
Fridley, lessee of the Powhatan Hotel, is  
considering the matter of greatly improv-  
ing and modernizing that hostelry. The  
property belongs to the Ford estate.

Original Plans.

All of these announcements follow closely  
upon the heels of the earnest move-  
ment recently inaugurated for the re-  
construction of the Jefferson along its  
original lines.

It is but fair to the other hotels to say,  
however, that their plans have been under  
consideration for a year or more. When  
the Richmond was constructed founda-  
tions were built for the north wing, and  
the present building was constructed upon  
foundations designed for a structure three  
stories higher, the purpose of the owners  
being to add the three additional  
stories and to build the annex later. That  
has been originally the plan of the pro-  
jectors of the Richmond.

It was announced a year ago, too, that  
Colonel Murphy, who had purchased the  
site at Eighth and Grace Streets, would  
build thereon a large apartment house of  
ten or twelve stories.

Experienced hotel men believe and have  
repeatedly expressed the belief that the  
city cannot well have too many fine mod-  
ern hotels. Nearly a year ago, Manager  
P. M. Fry, of The Jefferson, speaking of  
the then projected Richmond, the ad-  
vanced Zimmerman Hotel and others,  
said that he would like to see two or  
three more hotels as large as The Rich-  
mond, constructed in this city. When  
asked for an explanation of his mean-  
ing, he stated that these hotels would help  
rather than injure business. Travel was  
going elsewhere and cutting Richmond as  
much as possible owing to the lack of  
hotel accommodations. With ample ac-  
commodations for travelers and tourists,  
he expressed the opinion that the busi-  
ness would come to support them. He  
had reference, he said, to first-class mod-  
ern hotels.

## Present Accommodations.

It may be of interest to state, in con-  
nection with all this talk of new hotels  
and enlargements, just what the present  
hotel accommodations of the city are,  
and what they will be in the event that  
all these projected additions are con-  
structed. The number of guest rooms in  
the five leading hotels of the city is  
now less than seven hundred, divided  
among the several hotels thus: Mur-  
phy's Hotel, 215; The Powhatan Hotel,  
about 100; the Richmond Hotel, 130; the  
Jefferson Hotel (incomplete), 100; the Lex-  
ington Hotel, 100.

With the contemplated enlargements and  
additions constructed and open for busi-  
ness, the aggregate number of guest  
chambers would be about 1,000, or more  
than twice the present number. Here is  
the list as it is reported in the several hotels  
have in three years more: Murphy's, 600;

## TWO OF NORFOLK'S SPLENDID PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.



THE ABOVE IS THE NORFOLK HIGH SCHOOL, AND THE BUILDING TO THE RIGHT  
IS THAT OF ATLANTIC CITY SCHOOL NO. 1.



## GREAT MEETING OF EDUCATORS

Noteworthy Gathering in  
Norfolk This Week, of  
Patriotic Virginians

## COUNTRY SCHOOLS THE CHIEF THEME

Their Needs Will Receive Special  
Consideration—All Real-  
ize That Educational Move-  
ment Is the Greatest Now  
Before Virginia People.  
Large Richmond Party.

In response to a call issued by Governor  
Montague and Dr. Southall, a note-  
worthy meeting of educators was held in  
the Capitol at Richmond last spring to  
consider questions relating to the ad-  
vancement of education, special reference  
being had to the needs of the country  
schools. The chief institutions of Vir-  
ginia—State, denominational and private—  
sent representatives to this meeting, and  
there were present, besides, numbers of  
leading citizens, men and women who,  
while not actively engaged in school work,  
are well known for their public spirit  
and for their philanthropic interest in all  
movements that seek to promote the  
strength of the State or the welfare of the  
people. A two days' discussion of educa-  
tional conditions in Virginia led to the  
conviction that one of our most pressing  
needs is that of a closer and more cordial  
union of school authorities and people in  
a patriotic and determined effort for the  
betterment of the schools. In accordance  
with this conviction there was organized  
"The Co-operative Education Commission  
of Virginia," an association composed  
of a number of our leading educators and  
most influential citizens.

The first general meeting of the as-  
sociation was held last summer at the Uni-  
versity of Virginia, with a large attend-  
ance. It is now proposed to hold another  
meeting, according to the programme  
given below.

Significant Movement.

No movement of deeper significance or  
of higher promise has engaged the thought  
of Virginia people since the eventful pe-  
riod of the sixties, when the great educa-  
tional revival which has been gaining  
strength in the State for the last two  
or three years. The progress of inven-  
tion and discovery has brought together  
all the peoples of the civilized world in  
a sort of interdependence of knowledge and  
correlation of industrial activities. The  
scope of American industrialism has  
moved out and broadened until it has  
come to embrace a large part of the  
world, and it is constantly extending.  
American farmers and artisans have an  
eye to the wants of Austria and Japan,  
of South America and Siberia; and in  
supplying these wants Virginia is brought  
into closer competition with Iowa and  
Connecticut. In a complex civilization  
like this, taking within its purview all  
the world, and doing all its drudgery by  
machinery, there is found no place for  
the ignorant, untrained man. And so  
it has come to pass that the State which  
does not make wise and liberal provision  
for the intelligence and skill of all its  
people must learn to be content with  
the backwardness which ignorance en-  
forces. Our people in Virginia are waking  
up to the vital meaning of facts like  
these. We are coming to understand, too,  
that access to that preeminence of prop-  
erty and greatness which has been the  
lawful heritage of a commonwealth, so  
manifestly endowed of nature as is  
Virginia, lies only along the line of good  
schools for all the people.

Meet in Norfolk.

The place selected for this great meet-  
ing is singularly appropriate. Everything  
about Norfolk is in keeping with the  
spirit of educational progress. No city  
of the State has given more advance  
in educational interest and equipment than  
has Norfolk in the decade of Superintendent  
Dobbs' administration. Ten years  
ago the city had only seven school houses,  
with a seating capacity of 1,850. Their ag-  
gregate value was about \$300,000. There  
were now fifteen buildings, all but two of  
brick or stone, and all of graceful archi-  
tecture. The seating capacity is largely  
over 5,000, and the aggregate value nearly  
a half million dollars. So, in ten years,  
the number of school houses has been  
doubled, the seating capacity increased  
fourfold, and the aggregate value in-  
creased sixteenfold. The stores of ten  
years ago have been replaced by heating  
and ventilating appliances in strict keeping  
with the requirements of modern sanitary  
science. Corresponding advance has been  
made in educational appliances and in  
the teaching force, and night schools  
have been opened, with an attendance  
of more than 150 pupils. The total en-  
rollment has given in two years from  
1,750 pupils to 3,550. The session has been  
lengthened to ten months. Appropriations  
have kept pace with the general advance,  
that for the present session reaching the  
sum of \$67,000. The city boasts one of the  
best high schools in the South. Its en-

## SAYS JAPAN IS MISREPRESENTED

Rev. W. C. Buchanan Writes  
From Takamatzee Correct-  
ing Alleged Mistakes.

## CORRESPONDENTS' VAGARIES

Minister Declares That Dis-  
gruntled Newspaper Men  
Have Been Unjust.

In the articles published below the Rev.  
William C. Buchanan, now stationed at  
Takamatzee corrects what he declares to  
be certain unjust misrepresentations of  
Japan conveyed through the reports of  
disgruntled war correspondents who were  
not permitted to go to the front. Mr.  
Buchanan is a son of the late Dr.  
Buchanan, of Richmond. His brother is  
engaged in business here. The communi-  
cation follows:

"Speaking in general terms, war cor-  
respondents are as devoted to their call-  
ing, and as wide-awake as any body of  
men that could be named, and to them  
the reading public owes a lasting debt of  
gratitude. The fatigue and the hardships  
endured, the dangers encountered, the  
strenuous vigilance of these for the most  
part faithful chroniclers of world power  
clashings, are such as the average reader  
does not, and cannot fully appreciate.  
Such being the case those of us who go  
anxiously waiting the moment when they  
might be permitted to proceed to the  
front, is an old story and one that is  
thoroughly familiar to all news readers.

"During the Japanese-Chinese war of  
ten years ago, I knew of the representa-  
tive of a certain great daily in New York,  
who took luxurious quarters at the Grand  
Hotel in Yokohama, and there wrote for  
his journal most realistic articles, as an  
eye witness, of the thrilling siege of Port  
Arthur, with a grand sequel, giving minute  
scenes connected with the capitulation  
of the fortress, while he had never been  
even attempted to get nearer than the  
great port of Japan nearest to America,  
something more than 1,000 miles removed  
from the seat of the disturbance that  
he pretended to have witnessed and es-  
sayed to portray so vividly. At the out-  
break of the present war, or rather, even  
before the breaking off of negotiations  
between Russia and Japan, how hosts of  
war correspondents flocked to Tokyo, and  
how they were detained there for months  
anxiously waiting the moment when they  
might be permitted to proceed to the  
front, is an old story and one that is  
thoroughly familiar to all news readers.

## Secret of the Delay.

"These gentlemen, unlike the case just  
mentioned, were most anxious to pro-  
ceed to such places as gave promise of  
hard fighting and consequent danger, but  
their plans were thwarted so often that  
one cannot but sympathize with them. At  
the very outskirts of the Empire of  
one of the holiest cities they had en-  
countered a difficulty that they had not  
fully reckoned upon, for it is more than  
probable that before the present great  
struggle no government has ever been so  
particular and so exasperatingly delib-

## GREAT ARMY OF CITIZENS

The Secretary of War Ap-  
proves Plan to Encour-  
age Rifle Practice.

## OFFER BILL IN CONGRESS

Shooting Galleries Will be Open-  
ed Throughout the Country  
and Clubs Will be Form-  
ed—The Movement  
Very Important  
One.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3.—  
The Committee on Legislation of the  
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle  
Practice has completed a draft of a bill  
which will be presented to Congress at  
the coming season, presumably through  
the Secretary of War, for the carrying  
into effect of the plan drawn by the  
board in compliance with the act of  
March 2d, 1900. More than a year was  
consumed in the consideration of the  
general subject by the national board,  
and a most comprehensive plan was ap-  
proved by the Secretary of War.

## Shooting Galleries and Clubs.

The bill will be entitled "A bill to en-  
courage rifle practice and excellence in  
marksmanship amongst citizens of the  
United States so as to render them  
quickly available for efficient service in  
time of war." The title clearly indicates  
the purpose of the bill, which is to en-  
courage marksmanship among the citi-  
zens, giving them instruction and in-  
folding facilities for practice without its  
being necessary for them to belong to  
military organizations, although suitable  
provision will be made for rifle practice  
by the national guard, the army, the  
navy, and the marine corps. The board  
will ask for an annual appropriation of  
one million dollars, to be expended under  
the direction of the Secretary of War,  
for training in rifle practice such citizens  
as desire to be efficient marksmen; for  
the construction and equipment of shoot-  
ing galleries; for the acquisition of equip-  
ment and maintenance of national target  
ranges; and for the issuance of arms  
and ammunition to schools and clubs,  
etc. To enable civilians to practice in the  
shooting galleries and on the national  
ranges and to obtain the benefit of the  
provisions for the issuing of rifles and  
ammunition clubs are to be formed of  
not less than ten members each, and the  
shooting galleries and ranges will be open  
to such clubs as well as to the army,  
navy, marine corps and national guard.  
To reach the schools, both public and  
private, the age limit of membership to  
the clubs has been placed at fifteen  
years. Not exceeding one rifle may be  
issued to a club for each ten members,  
thereof, together with five hundred  
After the first year, not exceeding fifty  
rounds of ammunition per piece,  
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(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## WILL LET SOUTH ALONE THIS TIME

Not Likely That Congress Will  
Take Any Step Toward Re-  
ducing Representation.

## BIG DEFICIT IN TREASURY

Speaker Cannon Tells How to  
Close "\$30,000,000 Gap Be-  
tween Vest and Pants."

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Dem-  
ocrats in Washington are not disposed to  
take seriously the proposition made by  
Hon. John Sharp Williams in his speech  
at Spartanburg, S. C., last night, that in  
case Congress should reduce Southern  
representation the States of that section  
should continue to elect the number of  
representatives chosen at present, and that  
if all elected are not admitted to seats,  
none should serve, but all go back  
home, and so on. The proposal to have  
the people of one section of the Union  
withdraw from all participation in the  
government and practically from the  
Union itself is regarded by a number of  
Democrats who have discussed it in Wash-  
ington as chimerical and not far from  
the ridiculous. Indeed, some have ex-  
pressed themselves in the strongest pos-  
sible manner against any such propo-  
sition—far more strongly than it would be  
proper to indicate in type.

There will be nothing achieved in the  
way of reducing Southern representation  
at the coming session. It is more than  
likely that one or more bills providing  
for the appointment of a commissioner to  
investigate the subject of the disfran-  
chisement of voters will be introduced.  
It is hardly possible that some such bill  
or resolution will be passed, but not at  
all probable that any decisive action  
of this character will be taken be-  
fore the next session, which will be the  
long one. There is not time for the dis-  
cussion which is bound to precede the  
passage of such a bill at the present ses-  
sion.

## Up Against It.

The Republicans are up against it, to  
use the current expression. They are con-  
fronted by a treasury deficit which has  
reached nearly thirty millions, and which  
will surpass that sum before the end  
of the present month, and calendar year.  
There is no way to increase revenue save  
by increasing taxation, or by lowering  
tariff duties to a point where it will be  
possible to bring foreign goods into this  
country, and thus allow the collections  
of revenue from customs. Speaker Can-  
non said yesterday that there is "a gap  
of \$20,000 between vest and pants,"  
and that the only way to close it up is  
more economical government, increased  
revenue, or an issue of bonds. Although  
it is hard to believe that the administration  
will consent to an issue of bonds, it does  
not appear likely that either of the other  
two courses will be adopted. The clamor  
for increased appropriations for every  
purpose, especially for the navy and for  
rivers and harbors and public buildings,  
is so great that Congress will have to  
yield something. Granting that there will  
be an increase in appropriations, even  
though it is small, and assuming that  
there will be no increase of taxation,  
which, if undertaken, would insure the de-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## NEWS OF THE WORLD AS SEEN THROUGH OUR CARTOONIST'S GLASSES.

